

DAUGHTERS OF NIJO; a Romance of Japan. By Onoto Watanna, author of "A Japanese Nightingale," &c. Dinstrations and decorations by Klyokichi Sano. New York: The Macmillan

The real essence of the Japanese love life is in this story, and the author, out of her intimate sympathy for Japan and its people, has yielded a product which, apart from its narrative interest, must make for a quickened understanding of the little giant of the far east. It is not, however, intended as a document. It is merely offered as a romance, but in the telling it becomes vivid with the life and manners of the subjects of the mikado. The Prince of Noje has two daughters, one of whom is not recognized by the high world of his station, but remains with her mother and callsm, which the platform of President Juckson in 1829 is charged with apotheresim, is reared by her grandmother in the very closest touch with the traditions.

The very closest touch with the traditions are considers to be American Commerciant Commerc the very closest touch with the traditions and customs of old Japan. By devices which are wholly conceivable the author brings these two socially separated halfsisters into relationship. A complex situa-tion is evolved. Princess Sado-ko, it is believed by court gossips, is about to be formally betrothed to Prince Komatsu, who has achieved national fame as a soldier, but she loves an humble sculptor who has



Onoto Watanna. Courtesy of the Macmillan Company.

been commissioned to execute a statue of the military hero. Meanwhile Masago, the half-sister, has been herself betrothed to this same sculptor, but secretly loves the soldier prince, whose portrait she has seen in an illustrated paper. The sisters are very much alike in feature and an exchange places between them, suggested by Sado-ko, is contrived, with interesting results. Eventually, after struggles with conscience on the part of the sculptor and complications caused by the rigid etiquette of the court, all ends well. The working out of the romance permits a view of the conflict in the court life between the old and the new social customs, and shows Japan in its evolutionary stage of becoming member of the family of nations. The d logue is delightfully graceful and suggestive of the rare courtesy of the Japanese in their inter-relations. Mrs. Babcock's story, indeed, ranks with her brightest creations, and is today especially interest-ing because of the prominence which Japan has assumed in the eyes of the world. The illustrations in color, the somewhat western work of a Japanese artist, are divert-

PEACE AND THE VICES. By Anna A. Rog ers, author of "Sweethearts and Wives." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Washington:

This is a clear-cut, accurate picture of life in the American navy today. It shows the social side of navy life, that side which affects the relationship between official and family duty. Starting in Washington, with the description of a scene at the Navy Department, which indicates personal knowledge, it shifts quickly to Nagasaki, where Lieut. Fellowes, an officer of high starding, with a devoted wife and an equally devoted brother-in-law, also in the navy, and a sister-in-law and her navy-doctor admirer as supporters, falls from grace and is court-martialed. His besetting sin conquers him in circumstances which lead to his arrest, detection for the first time in his official career, but an intrigue which discloses the author's constructional capacities saves him from permanent dis-The Talty family, brother and two are charming people. talk, their overflowing spirits, their stanch qualities, endear them to the reader from An important role is enacted by Adele Talty, a vivacious flirt, a verita-ble type of the "navy girl." At Nagasaki fall into their allotted parts in the domestic drama of the Fellowes family in a wholly natural manner. Fellowes' trial is a faithful rendering of such a scene in the service. Portraits, which might almost be recognized if one wished to look into the realities of the novel, are drawn of higher naval officers, suggesting types of com-manders. The outbreak of the war with manders. The outbreak of the war with Spain affords opportunity to rehabilitate Fellowes, and the story ends with every in-

HOW TYSON CAME HOME; a Story of Enghand and America. By New York: John Lane.

Tyson was an English boy who came to America to seek his fortune and who found it abundantly and then, in early middle life, returned to England to revive his childhood memories. His point of view was necessarily subject to many corrections before he had acquired the proper conception of his mother country, after so long a lapse. Vivid pictures of mine life in the southwestern part of the United States afford contrasts for the finished background of the social life in English titledom. The debasing influence of vast fortunes upon the true aristocracy is suggested, and adventurers making their way into society through their stock tips and gifts are brought into conspicuous prominence. An emusing feature of the story is the dis-tinction drawn between the attitude of the English aristocracy toward the wealthy American by birth and the wealthy American by adoption from England. The former is admired and his faults condoned, while the latter is merely tolerated for the sake of his riches. Several love storics blend Into a romantic tale of more than ordin-

AMERICAN RENAISSANCE; a Review of Domestic Architecture. By Joy Wheeler Dow. Illustrated by ninety-six half-tone plates. New York: William T. Comstock. Washington: W.

When the papers comprising this valuable work appeared originally in the Architects and Builders' Magazine they attracted wide attention for their thoroughness and grasp of the historical principles underlying the development of the American architecture, and their publication in book form was demanded in consequence of the permanent value which they were assuredly destined to acquire. In their reproduction the illustrations have been somewhat changed, for the better, to preserve the uniform style and to include more pictured types than was possible in justice. He had killed a landlord who the course of periodical publication. The

American Ren However satisfied the average citizen of the United States may be with the unprecedented financial and political develop-ment among the nations of the world, he has hitherto experienced an invincible difhas hitherto experienced an invincible dif-fidence in urging any claims for his country in the gentler realm of the arts. We delight to discover that the aborigines of America cultivated art, and that China, Jaran and other semi-barbaric nations al-so cultivated art entirely beyond the provso cultivated art entirely beyond the prov-ince of modern criticism; but the best we have been able to say for ourselves is that we have always had a sneaking kind of regard for art, and that when business did not interfere we have endeavored, after a desultory fashion, to cultivate it. The main impediment in the way of good do-mestic architecture in America, the au-thor considers to be American Commerthor considers to be American Commer whatever good points there were being at-tractively presented in illustrations of the Colonnade on Lafayette Place in New York city and other fine domiciles of the

ADDRESSES AND PRESIDENTIAL MES-SAGES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT; 1902-1904. With an introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Senator Lodge, in his introduction to this edition of the President's public utterances and state papers, declares that the oldfashioned biography of a candidate for high office has passed out of fashion. The voters want something more than the opinions of men who are writing their estimates of candidates. They want the direct tokens of the mental and moral qualifications of the candidate, such as are afforded by his speeches and the records of his acts. Therefore he believes that this presentation of Mr. Roosevelt's words uttered since his accession to office serves the best purposes of a document for the information of the people. He adds:
"The American people are to be asked to

give again to Mr. Roosevelt the greatest trust and the highest responsibility which any people can give to any man. In these speeches they are able to see precisely what manner of man he is. They can nave the assurance that he says always what he means and means always what he says. They can judge him better from these words which he himself has uttered than from countless biographies or acres of newspaper sketches. Here in these pages is the real man. We may agree or disagree with his views, but we have that satisfaction which passes all others of knowing that it is the man himself who speaks to us and not a hollow voice sounding like that of a Greek actor from behind a mask. We may think his views of public politics are wise or unwise, but no one can read these speeches and not realize that the man who made them is not ordy intensely patriotic, but that he is also trying to make the world better, is seeking the triumph of good over evil, and so far as he can do it is striving to have right-ousness

prevail on the earth."

The speeches include all that the President has delivered on public occasions from that at the Charleston exposition April 9. 1902, to that at the Pan-American mission-ary service at Mount Saint Alban, Washngton, October 25, 1903. There are in all thirty-nine of them. Following them are by the President since his occupation of the White House bearing upon important issues, such as that to Mrs. Van Vorst, the celebrated "race suicide" letter; one written in November 1979. several letters which have been written by the President since his occupation of written in November, 1902, to a citizen of Charleston, S. C., referring to the appoint-ment of Dr. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston and explaining the President's attitude toward the so-called race problem; that of February 24, 1903, to Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, bearing generally upon the same question; that of August 6, 1903, to Gov. Durbin of Indiana, on the lynching evil, and the memoranda in the action taken in the case of Foreman Miller of the government printing office, concerning the rela-tionship of the labor unions and the public service. There are also appended the Presi-dent's messages to Congress, to late.

The publishers note the fact that Mr. Roosevelt regards these speeches ar having been dedicated to the public and declines,

from their publication. ARPENTER'S GEOGRAPHICAL READ-ERS — AUSTRALIA, OUR COLONIES AND OTHER ISLANDS OF THE SEA. By Frank G. Carpenter. New York: American This fifth item in the series of geographvalue in that it bears upon a large number

therefore, to derive any business advantage

of places which have within a very few years been intimately in the public view as the scenes of important happenings and changes. It is based, as are those books on North and South America, Europe and Asia, which have preceded it, upon the author's personal experiences and observations in the course of his tours around the world in the collection of materials for his valuable travel letters. The illustrations are all individual, being prepared for this purpose, and the descriptions of the places visited and the statistics of population, area, resources, &c., represent the latest knowledge obtainable. Mr. Carpenter ta\cs his young readers about with him from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Samea and all the other islands of the great scuth seas to every point off the mainland where there is the least opportunity for instruction. Particularly important are the accounts of the travels through the Philippires and Hawaii, personally acquainting the small nieces and nephews of Uncle Sam with his new possessions. Maps supplement the text and the pictoral illustra tions in an effective manner The concluding book of the series of geographical readers relates to Africa and is now in prepara-

IN THE RED HILLS; a Story of the Carolina Country. By Elliott Crayton McCants. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Herein is told the story of the financial side of the reconstruction days following the war between the states, that phase affecting the landowner impoverished by the struggle. Into the devastated country goes one Archer, money-lender, crafty, quiet, shrewd, always acting apparently for others, his eyes greedily fastened upon a certain noble estate where he hopes to become lord of the manor and founder of a family. His insidious influence creeps hither and thither and clutches victims, ruthlessly but with apparent consideration. A vivid dramatic interest is imparted to the tale by the description of the outbreak of the "poor whites" against the negro tenants of the farm lands. Billy Mayson, scion of a family whose estate is being captured by the scheming Archer, becomes prosecutor of the mob and in-curs unpopularity, so that when circum-stances suddenly involve him in a murder ctarge he is dangerously close to the noose of a lynching party. Herein the author describes powerfully the forces which underlie this greatest of all social menaces in the south. Archer falls victim to a pursuing nemesis and Mayson, suspected of his assassination, is captured, escapes and for a year wanders far afield, finally, by a simple expedient, being brought to know his property rights, which have been fliched from him, and returns to claim them, to learn that he has been cleared of the murder charge. Then he proceeds to speak the word which solves the love problem, the pendency of which has contributed to the romantic interest of the moving and convincing tale. charge he is dangerously close to the

THE DAYSPRING. By Dr. William Barry, au-thor of "The New Antigone," &c. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Washington: Brentano's. In the late sixtles of the century just closed a young Irishman fled from his native country to France, a fugitive from

orat, and later an Englishman whose American wife was dabbling in occultism. Henry Guiron, as the fugitive was known, fell in love with a roung widow, who was herself sadly involved in the masse of the philosophies and pretenses of the high-priest of supernaturalism. Thus, in short order the stage is peopled with interesting characters, and meanwhile events are hastening to a red climax. The forces of revolution are gathering and suddenly comes the war between France and Prussia which precipitates the fall of the empire and gives the communists their chance to destroy, burn and kill. Guiron takes an important past in the preliminaries of the communistic propagate but shrinks from the devastation which it involves. His loyalty to his aristocractic frends involves him in difficulties which it involves. His loyalty to his aristocractic frends involves him in difficulties which it involves. His loyalty to his aristocractic frends involves him in difficulties which bride and they together turn their faces toward America. There, Guiron, failing to find it in France, seeks his "dayspring" of liberty. Between the occultism and the politics the novel moves briskly and interestingly, culminating in a series of politics the novel moves briskly and the politics the novel moves briskly and interestingly, culminating in a series of tragic scenes descriptive of the horrors of the burning of Paris.

THE ISSUE. By George Morgan, author of "John Littlejohn of J." Illustrated by George A. Williams. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott

Through "battle, murder and sudden death" this tragic story takes its course, to assemble the forces culminating in the civil war and the preservation of the Union. It is distinctly an effort to create that elusive thing, a full account of the anti-slavery effort. It takes its beginnings back in 1831, when one morning the sun shone green and blue and mottled and frightened the negroes and gave the signal for the bloody "Nat's Rising" in the Dismai Swamp region. It carries the reader through the efforts at compromise, introduces, for a single chapter, Webster, Calhoun and Clay, suggests the forces which contended in Congress, gives a glimpse of a scene in the House of Representatives in the height of the ante-bellum excitement, and then offers many chapters of bloody fighting in Virginia and Maryland. The peninsular campaign, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg all pass before the reader's eye with unmistakable power of description, but perhaps an unnecessary goriness. There are many wounded men to be nurs-There are many wounded men to be nursed, many scenes of mutilation, much intense suffering, thousands of deaths. It seems uselessly harrowing. Through it all move a quartet of young lovers, federal soldier and "secesh" girl, and confederate soldier and northern girl, remarkably free in their passing back and forth between the lines. The glimpses of petticoats at the front become so frequent that there is wonder how the commanders found room to turn around. The best part of the story, and at the same time the most gruesome, despite all the time the most gruesome, despite all the horrors of the civil strife, is that which describes the plantation life of the old days, and the frenzy of the negroes who under the leadership of Nat, the prophet, "slay as Gideon slew."

HOW TO DO BEADWORK. By Mary White. Illustrated by the author. New York: Double-day, Page & Co. Washington: Wm. Ballantyne

It is a far cry from the little girl who sits at home today sewing beads which she or her mother has bought at the drygeeds store down town upon a piece of cloth in beautiful patterns, or with the aid of special looms weaving wonderful contrivances and designs out of this same material, to her prototype, the Indian maiden who with infinite patience fashioned the crude but natively beautiful pictures with the beads for which her father had bartered his winter's catch of furs. But the two are sisters in art, an art al-most as old as man himself. The modern bead-worker has many advantages point of varied materials and rich de signs, but the principles of the art remain the same, to reproduce in a sort illustrations greatly help the reader. A wide circulation of this hand-book, such as it deserves, should result in the immediate production of many tons of beautiful bead work. This book, following Miss White's two already published on baskets, places her among those who are bent upon broadening the horizon of the young

BY THE FIRESIDE. By Charles Wagner, au-thor of "The Simple Life," &c. Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

In these days of rapid living and development, of great world-enterprises and rushing events, attention is withdrawn more than ever before from the most important of all social units, the family. Sociologists treat of it in a cold, academic way, and ocsionally an essayist rises to the occasion and discusses it in a vein of impressive rhetoric. But it is a generally disregarded subject, from the point of view of the urgent philosopher, who sees the need ical readers is of especial interest and of correcting certain tendencies which lead toward the weakening of the family organization or at least the lessening of its importance. M. Wagner has heretofore addressed himself to kindred problems, in "The Simple Life" and "The Better Way," and now he discourses with energetic earn estness and yet with tenderness on this everlasting theme of the family and its needs. He holds most dear the truth that by the fireside are laid the foundations of character, that there are constructed the fabrics which must withstand the buffetings of the world's temptations and trials. He divides his work into chapters according to the stage of the family's evolution, treating of the roof-tree, the spirit of the family, matrimony, fatherhood and motherhood, the relations between parents and children, brothers and sisters, elders and youngsters, servants, animals, and so forth, to a considerable but by no means wearisome length. One of his most effective chapters is that on "What Those Do Who No Longer Do Anything." alive with the spirit of thoughtfulness, of practical altruism, and must make a deep impress for good upon all who read it.

Notes of Books and Authors.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, in her re-cently published book, "Women's Ways of Earning Money" (A. S. Barnes & Co.)), says: "Woman is furnishing more than half of our magazine fiction. She is doing more than half of the retail selling of goods. She is fast monopolizing teaching. She rivals the deft Chinaman in laundry work; she the deft Chinaman in laundry work; she fills up the factories; she makes all the feather work and artificial flower work turned out in America, and in stenography she has almost driven the man from the

first twelve months, and about "stone dead" at the end of its second year. Henry Holt & Co. are congratulating themselves on the long life of "Her Ladyship's Ele on the long life of the Ladysin's Ele-phant," which, though published a half dozen years ago, is still vigorous, and has just had to be printed for the sixteenth time. Many believe that elephants sometimes live one hundred years.

But this is an exceptional case, as suggested. In the May Critic George Seibel writes interestingly of the fiction once popular that is no longer read. One instance he cities in the control of the cont stance he cites is that of "Trilby," liter ally a sensation a very few years ago. He

"There was poor 'Trilby.' If she came back to earth she couldn't sell enough of her books to buy herself shoes. It is re-ported that when Harpers got into difficul-ties they had 17,000 copies of 'Trilby' on ties they had 17,000 copies of "Trilby" on hand. Booksellers everywhere have put "Trilby" upon the bargain counter. 'Not called for once in two years,' reports one bookseller; in a library with over 70,000 cardholders only eight were reading "Trilby;' in another, with more than 20,000 cardholders, eleven copies, tattered and torn, are leading lonely lives in dusty exile on the topmost shelves. The Book Lovers' Library, which is most directly in touch Library, which is most directly in touch with popular demand, has not listed this book at all. "Trilby" is dead, reports one bookseller, 'and none so poor to do her reverence. Perhaps "Trilby" died young because she was so Gallic and bohemienne, not allowather wooner.

have lived out the allotted years of a big seller, and be faring as well today as her canny Uncle David."

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has returned with his family to Washington from California.

Brentano's, the American publishers of George Bernard Shaw's latest novel, "Man and Superman," believe that he has at last "arrived," after about thirteen years of only moderate success. That book is very soon to appear, and its course with be watched with keen interest by those who have regarded Shaw as one of the most brilliant writers of English prose.

Joseph Conrad's new book, "Romance, Joseph Conrad's new book, "Romance," was writter in collaboration with Ford. Maddox Hueffer. Mr. Conrad and Mr. Hueffer have houses near each other in Kent, England, and have been the closest of friends for many years. Mr. Hueffer has for a long time been Mr. Conrad's llerary adviser, so to speak; in fact, when Mr. Conrad gets into a tight place in any of his work he goes immediately to talk it over with Mr. Hueffer, and always writes the final chapters of his stories in Mr. Hueffer's house, for he finds his last chapters most difficult to do. The collaboration between these two writers, therefore, was naturally something to be expected. naturally something to be expected.

Two novelettes about to be issued by Two novelettes about to be issued by Henry Holt & Co. are vividly contrasted.
"In the Dwellings of the Wilderness" is a weird tale of American engineers in an Egyptian desert that most people will probably dub a ghost story. It varies from most ghost stories, however, in the fact that the supernatural element is so ingeniously handled that the reader may feel, as one of the engineers does, at the end of the story that it is possible, but not probable, that all the strange happenings could be explained by natural causes. From the darkness of an Egyptian tomb to the bright sunshine of American streams and lakes is a rapid change. This brighter locale fur-nishes the setting for Henry Wysham Lan-ier's "The Romance of Piscator."

It is stated that an American publisher recently asked 1,486 buyers of a popular novel what induced them to get the book. Of these 605 replied that they had been directly influenced by the advertising and 711 had heard it spoken of favorably by friends. These are suggestive statistics.

Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams are collaborating upon a novel of mystery. It is to be a sea tale, and the plot involves a mysterious ship that is found on the high seas with all sails set and nobody aboard. It is said to be founded upon a fact.

This week the Macmillan Company publishes Jack London's new book of short stories, "The Faith of Men." Next week it promises Miss Margaret Horton Potter's new novel, "The Flame-Gatherers;" the following week it will publish Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Queen's Quair," and the 25th is the date of the issue of Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Cross-

Books Received.

HIDALGO; and Home Life at West Lawn. By R. A. McCracken. Chicago: M. A. Donohue &

CHRIST. By S. D. M'Connell, D.D., LL.D., rector of All Souls' Church, New York. New York: The Macmillan Company. Washington: Bren

TRUSTS VERSUS THE PUBLIC WEL-FARE. By H. C. Richie. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Washington: Woodward & Loth-

MODERN ARMS AND A FEUDAL THRONE; the Romantic Story of an Unex-plored Sea. By T. Milner Harrison. Illustra-tions by W. E. Starkweather, New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. Washington: Woodward &

KINDLY LIGHT. By Florence Morse Kings-ley, author of "The Cross Triumphant," &c. Illustrations by E. M. Nagel. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company,

WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE. By ple's Institute, New York. New York: A. Wessels Company. Washington: William Ballan-

ENGLISH-SPANISH MANUAL. By First Lieut, R. G. Hill, 20th U. S. Infantry. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged by Maj. C. G. Morton, 6th U. S. Infantry. Kansas City: Hundon-Kimberly Publishing Company. MINNA VON BARNHELM: von Gotthold

Ephraim Lessing. Edited, with notes and vo-cabulary, by Richard Alexander von Minekwitz and Anne Crombie Wilder, B.A. Boston: GERMELSHAUSEN; von Friedrich Gerstacker.

Edited, with introduction, notes, exercises and vocabulary, by Griffin M. Lovelace, instructor modern languages, Louisville Male High School. Boston: Ginn & Co.

BOOM FOR JAPANESE SONGS. A Man Who Publishes Them Accounts for Japanese Sympathy Here.

From the New York Sun. "The war in the far east," said the music publisher, "is making itself felt even in our business. Of course, we have not caught the war fever so badly as the newspapers and magazines, but still the song writers are beginning to desert the old homestead and are concocting lyrics about almond-eyed Japanese maidens.

"The transition is easy, as all composers

can palm off rejected Indian love songs,

so popular the last year, and put Japanese titles to them. Still, there are few Jap songs published, because there are hundreds of pretty lyrics from old Japanese comic operas that can be drawn upon.

"Not a single Russian lyric has come under my observation, and I think that gauges the popular pulse to be strongly pro-Japanese. Of course, Japan is natu-rally attractive to the song writer, because it is the land of beauty and poetry, in-cense and geishas; but I hold the strange theory that Gilbert and Sullivan are partly responsible for our Jap sympathies. If it is granted that even comis will create a sympathetic atmosphere, why, many Japanese operas that have followed "The Mikado" have had some weight. Ev ery one of these hodge-podges has had poetic environment, like a cherry blossom festival, and the public has remembered

the comedians have been forgotten. "On the contrary, every play of Russian life revolves around the clanking chains of frigid Siberia, the cruelty of the knout, intrigue and nihilism. Every one of these dramas of desolation has been an Russian document to the people of emotional tendencies. Opposed to these the serious Jap dramas, 'A Japanese Night-ingale' and the melodramatic 'Darling of the Gods,' have been girded with sympa-

thetic stagecraft.

she has almost driven the man from the field." Mrs. Alden is competent to write authoritatively on the subject, for she has been eminently successful in many lines of wage-earning. Her own career, it is understood, would furnish rich material for an instructive and helpful book.

Publishers find to their grief that it is generally the case that a novel, even one that may start off with a good deal of a rush, is well nigh dead at the end of the first twelve months, and about "stone of the playwrights them." Now, I have seen that the inspired Russian press is inveighing against the American newspapers for misrepresenting them and fostering a pro-Japanese sympathy.

I hardly think the newspapers will plead guilty to that charge, for they have but reflected public opinion and prejudice. "The Japanese nation has been blessed with theatrical press agents, and if the Russians wish to stem the tide they had better subsidize some of the playwrights who are now foraging on the free lunch of Broadway. I'll cheerfully "furnish them Broadway. I'll cheerfully furnish them with a list of song writers who will go to work now for a small consideration."

Good Taste in Wall Papers. From Harper's Bazar.

The rules of good taste never change, though they sometimes seem to do so. The wall should be treated from the baseboard up. If there is a dado, it should represent darkest of all those employed for the wall; the division above it should be several shades lighter, the border, if any. still lighter, and the ceiling lightest of all, still lighter, and the ceiling lightest of all, and for this reason, which always exists: The ceiling receives less light than any other portion of the rom, and the border less than the wall below it. The effort, therefore, must be to counteract the darkness above by supplying the missing light. A darkly papered ceiling should always be avoided in any but a Turkish or Indian room. Cool yellows, deep creams, golden tans are the best ceiling tones, as a rule, though there are occasions where a soft blue or a rose-flushed ceiling is to be advised.

Misunderstood.

and proclamations which it was their duty to convey to the persons interested or proclaim to the public. The name means "transmitters of the royal voice."

Each of the eight thrones are placed in a large audience chamber or pavillion, where different functions took place. Like all semi-civilised courts, there was a great deal of formality and ceremony. The king did nothing without having a tremendous ado made over it by his ministers, guards, priests and other flatterers by whom he was surrounded. From the Chicago Tribune. Patience sat on a monument smiling at

Allowed by British to Fall Into Decay.

KING HAD 8 THRONES

FUNCTIONS ALLOTTED TO EACH DESCRIBED.

British Resident Adviser Appeared Before the Monarch Barefooted Until an Old Soldier Rebelled.

> BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Correspondence of The Evening Star and Chicago Record-Herald.

MANDALAY, April 5, 1904. The center of the universe is marked by a tall spire, elaborately carved and covered with gold leaf, that rises from the roof of the palace of King Thebaw at Mandalay, Burma, in the center of the inclosure that I described to you yesterday. The palace is now vacant and is allowed by the British authorities to go to decay. It is open to the inspection of tourists, who are escorted around by native servants and have things explained to them in pidgin English. The only part now occupied is the great audience chamber, which is used for purposes of worship by the members of the Established Church of England in the garrison, and the regular army chaplain officiates.

Queen's Dwelling Used as Club House. The residence of Thebaw's chief queen, which is altogether the most elaborate and fantastic of all the buildings, and is unsurpassed in its peculiar bizarre style of architecture, is rented to the officers of the garrison as a club house and mess room for fifty rupees—about \$18—a month. The queen's bed chamber, which is the gem of the building, is used for a library; her audience chamber is the dining room, and the other apartments are assigned to simi-lar uses. The throne, which is still allowed to stand in its old place, is an exquisite example of Burmese carving and gilding.
The king had eight thrones, which were named according to the uses to which they were assigned or to the style in which they were ornamented. He was an absolute despot, the most despotic ruler in all the world up to 1886, when he was overthrown a pension. He was the owner of all the land and all the property in Burma. No one else was permitted to possess anything of value except by his favor; he claimed even the lives of his subjects, and could command their unpaid services at will. No words can exaggerate his power and au-thority, and he exercised them without re-

1. King of Kings. 2. Possessor of Boundless Dominions and Supreme Authority over all the World. 3. Arbiter of Nations.

in number, will show:

gard to justice, honesty or mercy. He was, from the Burmese point of view, the great-

est, the most powerful, the most exalted of all potentates, as his official titles, ten

4. Dispenser of Justice and Example of Righteousness.
5. Descendant of the Sun. 6. Bulwark of Religion.
7. Lord of Many White Elephants.
8. Lord of All Gold, Silver, Amber, Ru-

bies and Jade. 9. Owner of all the Precious Things of Earth.

10. Sovereign of All Empires and Nations and All Umbrella-bearing Chiefs.
King Thebaw was assisted in bearing these responsibilities by a cabinet of min-isters, and a great council of state. The former, four in number, were known as Wung-Yis, which means "bearers of big burdens," and each had under him organ ization secretaries, scribes and clerks. The Wung-Yis met daily at 5 o'clock in the morning in the king's chamber to receive his instructions and make their reports. They stood between him and the outside world, and he could be reached only through their intervention.

The British Policy.

The only man who had the right to approach the king directly and demand an audience at any time was the British resident, who, from the time of the first viceroy of Great Britain over Burma in 1822. occupied a villa within the wall, and theoretically was an adviser of the government. pened to occupy that office declined to But he was seldom consulted and seldom abase himself, and there was an internterfered in affairs except to protect the ruption of communication for several

RING THEBAW AND QUEEN SUPAY ALAT OF BURMA.

Burma. The policy of his government was to give the King of Burma as much rope as possible on the theory that he would hang himself, which turned out to be ac-

The council of state were advisers to the

king, and were a sort of check upon the ministers. They prepared laws and edicts

for him to sign and proclaim. They kept the records and acted the part of a judi-

clary, but justice was unknown. Personal influence and bribes decided everything. They also selected the local officials and

They also selected the local officials and magistrates, the country, for administrative purposes, being divided into provinces called mayos; the mayos into talks or districts, and the talks into towns and villages. In each of the towns were officials called Thandau-zins, who served as personal representatives of the sovereign and received from him all orders, edicts, laws and proclamations which it was their duty to convey to the persons interested or pro-

years. King Mindon refused to receive him with his shoes on and insisted upon

the conventional kotow, but the old gen-eral refused to take them off and de-

clared that his backbone and his kneed were too stiff to bend before a Burman

Finally the king was compelled to yield and during the reign of Thebaw the Brit-

ish resident was in the habit of entering the palace with his shoes on and his hat in his hand, and conversed with the king



## What Doctors Say

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is a large chair of carved teak, covered with gold leaf and little bits of looking glass imbedded in the surface. There is a large gilded wooden lion on each side, and a canopy, also of teak; a bewildering mass of gilded carving supported by four twisted pillars lacquered with the peculiar Japanese scarlet color called cinnibar. This throne was the scene of the most impor-tant ceremonies. Here the king frequent ly proclaimed his will, and made his most important announcements. The council of state met in the room where it stands. Each minister had his particular place upon the floor, where he used to sit dur-ing the consultations, and, as it would be a breach of etiquette to smoke in the presence of the king, their pipe bearers were placed upon platforms underneath the floor and would there fill and light the pipes and poke the stems up through holes in the floor to their masters. You can see holes that were hored for this purpose in holes that were bored for this purpose in the floors of all the audience chambers. The second is known as the Duck Throne, upon which the king sat when he received ambassadors or foreigners, and it was selected for that purpose in order to show his superiority over all other potentates, because, long before the first foreigner ever appeared at the court of Burma the king sat upon this throne to receive tribute and homage from his under chiefs and from ambassadors from countries that he had conquered. This throne is surrounded by an exquisite screen of carved teak wood, behind which the king was in the habit of disappearing to smoke his pipe during interviews with to smoke his pipe during interviews with foreigners, in order to show his contempt for them. He often kept them in waiting for fifteen or twenty minutes in the midst of an interview without any excuse, ex-

planation or apology. Humility in Approaching the King. Everybody, even his ministers and the members of his council of state, were re-

quired to approach him on their hands and knees and to touch the floor nine times with their foreheads when they reached his presence. The same kotow was required by the Emperor of China, but compared with him the King of Burma was insignificant, having only five or six million subjects, while the Emperor of China ruled over four hundred millions. Every foreigner as well as native approached the king in his bare feet also. These requirements were observed even by the British resident for many years, until 1875, when an old soldier who hap-

zin, or "transmitter of the royal voice." read his decrees in loud tones. From the Peacock Throne the king in-spected the royal horses and troops. It stands in a pavillon overlooking the parade grounds.

From the Elephant Throne he watched the "Sadden," or sacred white elephant, the highest object of worship in Burma, at his exercise and saw him feed daily.

The Most Beautiful Throne.

The Lily Throne, the most beautiful of all, stands in an audience chamber of the queen, now used as a dining room in the officers' club. There the king sat on social occasions, or whea anniversaries were being celebrated, and received the nobles of the country and their families and the prominent citizens. Here he witnessed theatrical performances and dances, and on several occasions fragments of operas performed by companies brought from Rangoon, where there is an opera house.

The king's bed chamber is a lofty room whose walls are whitewashed and entirely without ornament. The walls are made of sheet iron indifferently stamped with de-signs, and they are surrounded on all sides by a wide corridor, which, during the night, was occupied by guards for his protection. Notwithstanding his exalted position, divine origin and unlimited power he was in constant danger of assassination even by his own sons. No king of Burma, as far back as history goes, was ever allowed to reign in peace. There were always assassins lurking around him, members of his own family, who were ambitious to take his place upon the throne, officials who had been humiliated, degraded or deprived of their offices and were seeking vengeance, wanted to punish him. His bodyguard was usually composed of foreigners, pure mer-cenaries, who had no interest in the affairs of state, but usually were subject to the orders of the highest bidder.

The queen's palace is quite gay. Her rooms are lined with little fragments of mirrors, walls, ceilings, pillars, columns and all, and little bits of colored glass are imthey were emeralds, rubies and other jew-The particular palace was the dence of queen No. 1. The other three queens usually allotted to a king had their residences on the other side of the cham-Each had her own establishment-ladies in waiting and bodyguard, her servants, tutors, secretaries and musicians. The king's mother, who for a century or more was the most powerful person at court, occupied a building second only in extent and splendor to the palace of the king.

A Considerable Colony.

These establishments, with the offices of the government, the pavillions for ceremonials, the barracks, the temples for worship and the pagodas covered considerable area. Most of them are connected with each other by corridors, passages or bridges so that the officials and attendants could pass from one end of the great group to the other. They are all built entirely of teak wood. having no masonary whatever. Most of them are elaborately carved and gilded, and wherever gold leaf was not laid on they were stained with the brilliant scarlet culiar to Japan and other countries of the east called cinnabar. The roofs of all these buildings are made of ordinary galvanized iron, the hottest and most incongruous ma-terial that could have been selected, and in striking contrast with the brilliant lacquer

Cutside the stockade of teak wood posts which surrounded the royal residence, scattered in an irregular manner through the park, were the residences of the ministers of state, the high priests, the commander-in-chief of the army and other generals, the astrologists and other official advisers and attendants of his majesty, the king's brothers and sisters and other relatives, and various persons of influence. Each of the residences was surrounded by bamboo and palm leaf cabins occupied by the retainers and servants. Altogether there was a community of several thousand souls within the walls, not counting the solciers. There were two monasteries for the accommodation of the chaplains and spiritual advisers of the king and his and spiritual advisers of the king and his household and a great deal was expected of them. They were required to bless those whom the king was pleased to favor and to curse his enemies. One of the monasteries was built as a retreat for King Mindon, where he could retire when he wanted peace and quiet. It is a gem he wanted peace and quiet. It is a gem of a pagoda, the interior walls being beautifully carved and gilded, and the entire exterior laid with heavy gold leaf. It seems to have endured the climate and hard usuage much better than any of the other buildings. It looks like a pagoda of gold. Here King Thebaw spent several months during his youth in obedience to the rule which requires all devout Budthe rule which requires all devout dhist, to serve a term of monkhood.

No Trouble About That.

From the Chicago Tribune. High-pitched voice of boy at telephones "Hello! That you, mamma?" Response by low, soft voice: "Yes, Tommy. Where are you?" "I'm over here at Cousin Dick's. Say, namma, can't I stay here all night?" namma, can't I stay here all night:
"I suppose so, if they ask you to stay.
"Dick, she says if you ask me I can
stay. Ask me. \* \* They've asked me,

stay. Ask me. \* \* mamma. Good bye. Song of the Candidate.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

am too crowded to gulp.

My eyes in their sockets are burning; my hat needs a comb and a brush;

My feet are as wet as a dishrag from tramping around in the slush.

But still I am warbling my matin—it acts as wonderful salve:

the palace with his shoes on and his hat in his hand, and conversed with the king on an equality without making the kotow or even sitting on the floor in his presence. He always insisted that the servants should bring him a chair.

Seated on the Iver Throne the king received petitions from the public and from the nobles of the kingdom, and there the people were allowed to worship him. They brought offerings of flowers and gifts of money and jewels, and prayed to him just as they did to their gods, for he claimed to be divine. The kings of Burma, like the comperors of China, are descended from gods and become gods themselves when they die. The Water Festival Throne was used for ceremonies on the first of April, which opens the season of planting. Each year the king abases himself and, assisted by his ministers and council of state, prays for rain, sunshine and good crops, while the Buddhist priests go through their incantations and burn incense and the sorcerers and sootheavers attached to the court perform their peculiar functions. The Snall Throse, which stands in an open pavilion, was used